

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BACK TO THE DRAWING BOARD

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives will decide the fate of the North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA]. The deciding factor must be whether this agreement is in the best interest of our country and the people we represent. Use of this criteria dictates that I must oppose this measure.

NAFTA's odyssey began when President Bush and Mexican President Salinas announced in June 1990 their intention to negotiate a free-trade agreement. Later, Canada joined. Then, on May 26, 1991, President Bush's fast track procedure passed this body without my support. Fast track sheltered the agreement from amendments in Congress and set forth an expeditious timetable for consideration. Next, this agreement was completed by the Bush administration.

Thus, the measure before us today is almost entirely a product of the Bush administration. President Clinton inherited it and then attempted to strengthen those aspects he found lacking—specifically, the labor and environmental aspects. He attempted to do so by negotiating the so-called side agreements. While President Clinton made a good faith effort, the agreement and side agreements are sadly still lacking.

I continue to be deeply disturbed with the hyperbole which has dominated this debate. In my judgment, the American people have been ill-served by the crescendo of misinformation and erosion of substance by both supporters and opponents of this agreement. We must raise the level of this discussion to one more befitting this body.

Although I share their position, I do not share the tactics of some opponents of NAFTA. Many have played fast and loose with the facts.

Instead of sticking to the facts, many have talked of the "sucking sound" of jobs going south they say will be heard instantaneously from coast to coast if the agreement passes today. Such phrases and characteristics do not further the public understanding of this matter.

Supporters of NAFTA indicate this is a cureall for all our illegal immigration problems. Not so.

Clearly, tactics of this nature have no place in a debate of this significance.

I must seriously take issue with the concessions and special projects—PORK?—the administration is giving away to undecided Members of Congress and special interest groups.

So many concessions have been made to various special interests that this NAFTA doesn't look like free trade at all. The adminis-

tration has granted protections to the citrus, flatglass, wheat, broomcorn, appliances, sugar sectors. The list goes on, and it keeps growing.

The administration has reportedly traded votes for bridges, airline routes, military cargo planes, a development bank, and grazing fees.

Where is the chorus of voices who opposed such pork projects earlier this year when the budget was being assembled? I guess if the pork benefits your viewpoint then it's OK. Seems like a double standard to me.

Supporters have also raised unreasonable fears about Japan waiting in the wings to go into Mexico if NAFTA fails. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The Japanese are generally astute business people. They usually do not act impulsively. If Japan saw increased profits in Mexico, it would have more of a presence than a mere 4 percent of foreign investment there. A recent Business Week article spells this out. Japan wants us to lead the way by passing this agreement, so it can be assured of a stable business environment in Mexico and an open door north to the United States and Canada for Japanese goods.

Moreover, in September 1993, Japan's Consul General drove up from Chicago to Milwaukee to lobby me on behalf of NAFTA. Unless he was using reverse psychology, he was expressing Japan's support for NAFTA in no uncertain terms.

Also contained in this agreement is a surprise \$17.5 million giveaway to Honda. This provision retroactively forgives Honda from tariffs due to the U.S. Government because imported cars did not meet basic "rules of origin" standards under the Canadian Free-Trade Agreement. That's right, \$17.5 million down the drain and into Honda's corporate coffers. Make no mistake, this is an out and out gift to Honda just because its lawyers succeeded in inserting this language into the agreement. What does this provision have to do with this trade agreement?

Let me focus on the jobs we will lose with this agreement. American workers are the best in the world, but they just cannot compete with Mexican workers when Mexico's minimum wage is 58 cents an hour and its average wage for skilled workers is \$2.35 an hour. Reliable estimates have shown that if NAFTA passes, it will cost us 500,000 jobs by 1999. That alone should be reason enough to seriously question this agreement.

With Mexican workers competing directly with working people in this country, there will be downward pressure on our wages. That will lead to a further deterioration of standard of living for thousands of working Americans, and it will exacerbate the growing shift from good paying manufacturing jobs to low-paying, dead-end service sector jobs at minimum wage. That has been the trend in my district in recent years, and that trend will only worsen under NAFTA.

Even without NAFTA, 15 companies have moved a portion or all of their operations from Wisconsin to Mexico in the last 15 years. That movement alone has meant 3,500 lost jobs for Wisconsin. More will follow if NAFTA passes because companies will take advantage of our reduced tariffs and Mexico's minimal worker protections, lax environmental standards, and cheap labor.

The Secretary of the Treasury has placed the cost of the necessary border cleanup at somewhere between \$5 billion and \$8 billion. That money has to come from somewhere, and NAFTA sidesteps this critical question. The cost will most likely be paid by U.S. taxpayers, while the funds could be used by our cities to upgrade our own infrastructure.

We are told that this poor country is just waiting for U.S.-produced goods. Mexico's market is only 4 percent of the total North American market. And, with an average annual income of \$3,200 a year, how many cars, appliances, and computers can the average Mexican family afford?

On balance, most economists agree that NAFTA means some winners and some losers. The winners will be big business and big investors. The losers will be people I represent, working families in the so-called "Rust Belt" and other industrial regions. It is only logical that if there is to be worker dislocation, we should determine who will suffer and do everything we can to minimize or eliminate the blow to them. That is where this debate should focus.

If NAFTA passes, I hope and pray supporters of the agreement are correct in their arguments. But, I fear they are not. This NAFTA will put thousands of people at risk or even worse, lead to thousands of job losses. That is why I am against it. I know we can do better. If the European Community could wait for Spain and Portugal to raise their economic and political standards of living, we can wait for Mexico to do the same.

If NAFTA fails we should go back to the drawing board. We should sit down and negotiate an agreement that is in our national interest. Then, we should pass it.

Mr. Speaker, let us rise above the hyperbole and misinformation and defeat NAFTA. This agreement will lead to declining standards of living and lost jobs for our citizens.

Moreover, if we defeat this agreement, we will send the world a clear message the President can take to Asian leaders in Seattle later this week. That message is that Congress cannot be bought. We will not support an agreement that is not in our national interest. We stand up for average working folks, here and in Mexico. We care about the environment. It is time to go back to the drawing board. Join me in defeating this NAFTA.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

TRIBUTE TO RIDDICK "BIG
DADDY" BOWE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to salute Riddick "Big Daddy" Bowe for his numerous achievements as an athlete, humanitarian, and positive role model for the community.

I am taking this opportunity to recognize Mr. Bowe because he has overcome tremendous obstacles in his quest to escape the hazards of the inner city. One of 13 children, Riddick Bowe grew up in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. Despite enduring very tough economic times as a child, he did not fall prey to the ills of the streets. He tried his hand at boxing and demonstrated that he had the will and talent to become a champion.

Riddick won four Golden Glove titles between 1985-88. He went to the Olympics in Seoul, Korea in 1988 and lost to Canada's Lennox Lewis, an event that changed the course of his life. That loss coupled with personal family tragedy, crystallized in his mind and heart his goal to become the heavyweight champion of the world. In March 1989 he became a professional fighter and began his climb to the championship. In 1993 he defeated Evander Holyfield for the championship.

The hallmark of this man however is his beating the odds. He is a positive example for countless young people confronted with adversity. His most enduring qualities surfaced after he won the title. He has demonstrated that despite considerable fame and wealth, he is still a man of the people. Mr. Bowe has traveled on goodwill tours, and contributed his wealth and time to humanitarian causes. Most important, he continues to find time to lend a positive word to young children.

In these times when there are so few true role models, Riddick Bowe stands tall. A devoted husband and family man it is my pleasure to salute one of Brooklyn's favorite sons, Riddick "Big Daddy" Bowe.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
CHRISTIAN COUNTY FARM BUREAU

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Christian County Farm Bureau.

Christian County, located in central Illinois, is home to rich soil and abundant corn and soybean crops. It is one of the counties that I represent in which family farming and agriculture is a way of life. Since 1918, the Farm Bureau has stood with the farmers in Christian County through great changes in the world of agriculture. Their members have provided critically needed services to the people of the area, such as farm safety programs and information on the latest agricultural technology.

This group offers support to the men and women who work tirelessly to provide a safe and abundant food supply for our country.

The Christian County Farm Bureau branch was established 1 year before the American Farm Bureau Federation was organized, and throughout its long and challenging history, this branch has grown considerably along with the federation. The American Farm Bureau Federation now represents 2,800 county units and 4.1 million members. This is a testament to the continued importance of agriculture to the American way of life.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I congratulate the Christian County Farm Bureau on its anniversary. I look forward to working with the bureau in the future.

THE WORKING POOR

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following article from the Wall Street Journal for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, this piece eloquently illustrates the need for an increase in the minimum wage. Two of my constituents from the northeast kingdom of Vermont are featured in the article. It highlights the problems workers from Vermont and across this country encounter when trying to make ends meet on today's minimum wage.

At the present minimum wage, a full time worker would receive \$8,840 a year, \$2,300 under the poverty line. Mr. Speaker, it is time that we increase the minimum wage, and that is why I have introduced H.R. 692, the Livable Wage Act of 1993.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 12, 1993]

MINIMUM-WAGE JOBS GIVE MANY AMERICANS ONLY A MISERABLE LIFE—IN RURAL VERMONT, SOME GO WEEK TO WEEK, HOPING NO MAJOR BILLS HIT THEM

(By Tony Howitz)

Newport, VT.—On payday, Brian Deyo's sole purchase is a \$4.96 box of cheap bullets known as "full metal jackets."

Mr. Deyo works full time at a hockeystick factory. He takes home \$188.40 a week. After rent and utilities, that leaves about \$20 for food—and no margin at all for misfortune, such as the one Mr. Deyo now faces. Vermont's brutal cold hit freakishly early this fall, and he must buy heating oil three paychecks ahead of plan.

"Every day I'm making choices," says Mr. Deyo, who has a wife and a chronically ill two-year-old daughter. "Do I pay the rent and risk having the power cut? Or do we take a chance on both and buy food?"

This payday, the choice is clear: He's two weeks late on the rent, and the fuel tank must be filled. Unable to afford food, he will hunt for it. Stalking through the icy woods beneath the Green Mountains, Mr. Deyo mulls his life. At age 28, he senses he has done something wrong, but he isn't sure what. "I'm proud to be a workingman," the son of two factory workers says. "I only wish I made a living."

"Making work pay" has become a Clinton administration catch phrase, but one that

appears increasingly hard to fulfill. Put simply, the aim is to lift working Americans above the poverty line—a threshold that Mr. Deyo and 9.4 million others currently don't reach. Almost 60% of poor families have at least one member working. "Someone who plays by the rules and tries to work full time should be able to support a family," says Lawrence Katz, chief economist at the Labor Department.

However, with universal health insurance—one means toward achieving this goal—under siege, the administration has retreated from another. In late October, after arguing for months that a modest rise in the minimum wage is needed to help pull workers out of poverty, Labor Secretary Robert Reich shelved his campaign until after Congress votes on health-care reform. This delay was welcomed by business groups, which argue that an increase would cost jobs because employers would automate, relocate overseas or cut staff to recoup higher labor costs (see page A4).

But what's often obscured by such policy debate is the sheer harshness of life in low-wage America. The minimum wage—currently \$4.25 an hour—was mauled by inflation in the 1980s and now provides an income so meager that welfare recipients often do better if they turn down jobs paying it. A full-time minimum-wage worker grosses \$8,840 a year—\$2,300 under the poverty line for a family of three. In 1979, the same worker earned \$459 above the line.

The depressed minimum wage also anchors the bottom end of a pay ladder so low that even people who, like Mr. Deyo, climb up a few rungs are still in poverty. In fact, such workers often are worse off than those earning \$4.25 an hour because they are more likely to be adults and heads of households qualifying for little or no government assistance. Many minimum-wage workers are young part-timers with other income from spouses or parents.

"Families where the main breadwinner is making \$5 or \$6 an hour—these are the people who are really hurting," says Gary Burtless, a labor economist at the Brookings Institution. This largely forgotten group also helps account for the 44.3% jump in the number of working poor between 1979 and 1992.

PROFILE OF THE WORKING POOR

America's working poor are mostly white, mostly high-school educated and disproportionately rural—a profile that is typified by the three-county corner of Vermont known as the Northwest Kingdom. This bucolic landscape of moose crossings, maple-syrup stands and scarlet foliage also harbors 10% unemployment, closed mills and ramshackle homes.

Barbara Stevens runs a crisis center in Newport, a town of 4,700 that is a two-hour drive from Burlington. The morning after the first big chill, her office was crammed with disheveled people unprepared for the winter and seeking help. Many were on their way to work. "They'd say things like, 'I've got two kids and no oil in the furnace, so we slept in the car last night with the heater on,'" Ms. Stevens says.

One such visitor is Mr. Deyo, the hockeystick worker. Late paying his bills, he has had his electricity disconnected several times. This is a special calamity for Mr. Deyo; his daughter has asthma and relies on a ventilator. Letters from Ms. Stevens and local doctors have helped him to get his power switched back on.

Ironically, Mr. Deyo is earning more than he ever has. After years of minimum-wage

jobs, he gets \$5.50 an hour stenciling trademarks onto hockey-stick blades. His annual gross income is so near the poverty line that now he qualifies for very little public assistance. In principle, this suits him fine; he's a former National Guardsman and a conservative Republican wary of government and liberal "do-gooders." But in practice, just a minor setback—even a blown-out tire on his 1980 Buick—sets off a cycle of late bills, ruined credit ratings and shaky employment.

Though the cost of living here is low, his take-home pay of \$188.40 a week barely covers his fixed costs: \$60 rent for a cramped apartment, about \$40 for heat, \$40 for power (high because of his daughter's ventilator and humidifier), \$10 for gasoline and \$15 for installment payments on the family's new possessions. The Deyos can't afford a phone. That leaves about \$20, mostly spent at a discount market that sells dented cans and crushed boxes.

"We don't buy taped boxes because the food could have spilled on the floor and been scooped back in," says Roxanna Deyo, who stays home because she is loath to put her frail child in day care.

The Deyos also live in terror of small shocks that can knock them off their tight-rope budget. Three years ago, for instance, their car developed transmission trouble. Unable to afford a \$500 repair bill, Mr. Deyo had to abandon the car—and his job cleaning kitchens at a ski resort more than an hour's drive away.

A DISAPPOINTING MOVE

Soon afterward, the Deyos, seeking work in higher-wage Massachusetts, sold all they owned to go there. But they ran out of money before finding jobs. Two years later, they are still making payments on the used, now-tattered furniture they bought on their return north. Many needs are put off indefinitely. Plagued by painful, rotted teeth, Mr. Deyo waited two years until he was laid off and eligible for Medicaid before having a few pulled.

Week to week, the Deyos still cling to one luxury. To "break the constant tension," Mr. Deyo says, he buys a take-away dinner every Saturday, usually a plain pizza costing \$5.99.

"I feel like I'm doing what I'm supposed to do," says Mr. Deyo, who dreamed of studying forestry when he graduated from high school but couldn't afford the fees and went to work at McDonald's instead. "I work hard, my family's together. But I'm running just to stay where I am, which isn't a real great place."

His most recent frustration: an attempt to free his family of rent—and of their grim quarters—by purchasing a \$24,000 trailer to park on his parents' land. A local bank refused his loan request, citing "excess obligations" and "insufficient income." One upbeat note: the Deyos, who anxiously await their annual rebate from the earned-income tax credit to catch up on bills and buy appliances, should see the amount double in early 1995 to about \$3,200 because of a recent change in the law.

A growing number of Americans share the Deyos' plight. Lawrence Mishel of the Washington-based Economic Policy Institute says 28% of adult workers are at wage levels too low to keep a family of four out of poverty, compared with 21% in 1979. He also notes that their privation has deepened: 14.3% of adult workers now earn wages below 75% of the poverty line, triple the 1979 percentage.

THE FORCES AT WORK

Mr. Mishel and other economists cite various reasons, such as the decline of manufac-

turing jobs and of unions in an ever-more technological economy. In addition, minimum-wage increases, which tend to bump up the whole bottom of the pay scale, didn't occur between 1981 and 1990. That especially hurt young workers, such as Mr. Deyo, who began working during the 1980's at the minimum wage and have edged up very slowly ever since.

However, the depressed minimum wage may have kept alive some jobs that otherwise would have vanished. Along Newport's railroad tracks, in an old flour depot, American Maple Products Corp. employs 40 people bottling syrup and making candy Santas and other treats. The family-owned company is typical of the light, often-marginal businesses that employ many low-wage workers nationwide.

"Maple candy," the company's president, Roger Ames, dryly observes, "is not your basic growth industry."

Starting most workers at the minimum wage, Mr. Ames ekes out profits of 3% on sales from what he admits is a creaking plant. At one conveyor belt, nine people fill jugs with syrup, then cap, date and box the jugs by hand—a task, Mr. Ames says, that costly new machines can perform with two workers. Nearby, two people run a 50-year-old device that drops candy into molds, while other workers use their fingers to smooth the fuzzy edges left by the plant's old tools.

"If you're paying the minimum [wage] and it takes 20% more time to do a job than it should, it doesn't seem that critical," Mr. Ames says.

He adds that a 50-cent increase in the minimum wage would cost him about \$100,000 a year and force him to "take a hard look" at labor-saving machinery. He would stop replacing workers who leave or retire and go to a piecework system that might penalize older employees.

RAPID CHANGE UNLIKELY

"I don't have a sweatshop mentality," Mr. Ames says. But he says neither he nor other employers are likely to raise their pay simply out of charity, particularly in a competitive industry. "If you had someone who mowed your lawn every week for \$5, would you reach in and pay \$10 the next week?" he asks.

Moreover, he is under no pressure to raise pay because few employers deviate from the prevailing wage. The result: an uncompetitive labor market that traps low-skilled workers even as they climb the pay scale. Connie Lucas went to work at American Maple 12 years ago at the minimum wage and now earns \$6.10 an hour. With weekly take-home pay of only \$151.50, and worried about the plant's future (her husband also works there), she decided to seek another job.

"But every opening offers the same—\$4.25, \$4.25, \$4.25," the 35-year-old Ms. Lucas says, "I can't afford to work another 12 years just to get back to where I am."

Bonnie Buskey wonders whether she can afford to work at all. Last spring, both she and her husband were unemployed and received about \$1,000 a month in public assistance. Now, he works in construction, and she works full time at American Maple at the minimum wage. Together, they bring home about \$1,200 a month.

But Ms. Buskey pays a baby sitter \$2 an hour to look after her two girls for part of the day, slicing her real wage during those hours to \$2.25. And now that the Buskeys are off welfare, they no longer qualify for Medicaid. Unable to afford health insurance, Ms. Buskey spent a week's pay on a recent visit

to the dentist and lives in dread of serious illness.

"The message from the government seems to be, 'Stay home, vegetate in front of the TV, and you'll be better off,'" the 29-year-old says. Asked why she doesn't, she shrugs. "Good old American pride. I like to think that I earn whatever I get."

THE PRESSURE TO QUIT

In fact, some people do quit jobs because they can do better on benefits. Ms. Stevens, the Newport social worker, says she feels forced to advise jobless people to turn down work at or near the minimum wage. "I have to tell them, 'The job's good for your soul and good for your mind but not for your pocketbook,'" she says.

Trapped at the bottom by the low minimum wage, such workers also must compete with people sliding down the pay ladder. At the hockey-stick factory, Mr. Deyo's brother-in-law and co-worker, Garth Shannon, has never worked for the minimum wage. His first job after finishing high school was at a shoe factory that paid \$9 an hour. But after a wage dispute, the plant moved to the Dominican Republic, and Mr. Shannon has bounced down the pay scale ever since, enduring plant closings, layoffs and menial jobs.

"Most people plan for when things get better," says the 35-year-old Mr. Shannon, who wears thick glasses on which he pays monthly installments. "I try to plan for when things get worse."

As a foreman, he is among the factory's best paid workers, earning \$5.95 an hour. But with a family of five, his poverty is even worse than Mr. Deyo's. He heats his jerry-built home with a wood stove in which he burns old doors and other scrap timber salvaged from abandoned houses. He burns kerosene lamps to save on electricity. Like the Deyos, the Shannons can't afford a telephone. They also couldn't afford a foundation when they built the house seven years ago; stones and wood props keep it from sliding downhill.

A conservative man with a fierce work ethic, Mr. Shannon has urged his wife to work part time rather than stay home with their youngest daughters, age five and eight. As a nursing-home housekeeper, she earns \$4.61 an hour and brings home \$20 a week after baby-sitting bills. "Work is what made this country great," says Mr. Shannon, who has draped an American flag across the front of his house.

OCCASIONAL DESPAIR

But as he cooks home-made pizza for his girls, he confesses to occasional despair at how little his labor provides for his family. The worst moment came when his five-year-old's kindergarten class took a day trip to a zoo in nearby Canada. The Shannons couldn't afford the \$12 bus fare and were too proud to borrow. "We kept her home that day so she wouldn't feel bad about missing the trip," he says.

David Price, Mr. Shannon's and Mr. Deyo's boss, is sympathetic. He helped pay for Mr. Shannon's glasses and recently gave him his own children's outgrown clothing. But like Mr. Ames at American Maple, Mr. Price doesn't need to raise pay to keep his 13 workers; he has 500 job applications on file.

So Mr. Price does small things, such as treating workers to a birthday lunch. In October, it was Mr. Deyo's turn. Devouring a prime-rib sandwich, he confides that it is his first meal out in six months. Mr. Price also gives workers a turkey at Christmas and a ham at Easter; Mr. Deyo still has a bit of

ham left, in his freezer, "for emergencies," he says.

But there is little else in the larder. So, on payday, after banking his check to cover the rent, Mr. Deyo buys bullets and drives to his brother-in-law's home. The two men hike off in search of an animal Mr. Shannon recently spotted in a cornfield. "I've never eaten bear," Mr. Deyo says excitedly, toting a used military rifle he bought for \$80. "But they look like they have a lot of meat on them."

The two men soon find tracks but no bear. At dusk, after two hours of tramping through dense woods, Mr. Deyo spots a crow—"edible if you cook it just right," he says. But he can't get close enough for a shot. Frustrated, he aims at a chipmunk. Mr. Shannon talks him out of it. "There wouldn't be enough meat there for a sandwich," he says.

Exhausted and cold, the two head back. Mr. Deyo tosses his gun in the trunk. Mr. Shannon touches his brother-in-law on the arm. "It could have been worse," he says. "At least we didn't waste any bullets."

SALUTE TO WILLIAM "BILL" P. LAFAYETTE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to pay tribute to William P. Lafayette, of Franklin Park, PA, who will be leaving the Franklin Park Council at the end of his current term this year.

It is fitting that the House should salute individuals like William P. Lafayette who have devoted so much of their lives to improving the quality of life in their local community. We should honor those men and women who sacrifice their time and energy to serve their fellow citizens.

William P. Lafayette is a native of Burlington, VT, but he and his family have made their home in Franklin Park, PA, for over 23 years. Bill Lafayette has served his fellow citizens in Franklin Park for the past 19 years, first as a member of the Franklin Park Planning Commission and later as an elected member of the Franklin Park Council. First elected to council in 1978, Bill Lafayette served as council vice-president for 6 years and has served as council president for the last 2 years. The people of Franklin Park have reaffirmed their confidence in Bill Lafayette by electing him to serve their borough the second longest term of any other council member in the borough's history.

William Lafayette has achieved an impressive record of responding to the needs and concerns of the people of Franklin Park. Under his leadership, Franklin Park has succeeded in maintaining the second lowest millage tax rate in Allegheny County. Bill Lafayette has shown his personal commitment to preserving Franklin Park's 4.5 mill tax rate which has been in place for the past 23 years. Bill Lafayette has also worked steadfastly to ensure the orderly growth and development of Franklin Park so that this community's high quality of life can be maintained. He has played a central role in efforts to improve the borough's infrastructure with the addition of

the Bear Run sewer extension and the construction of Franklin Park's first municipally owned golf course, Clover Hill. Bill Lafayette has also supported efforts to improve the operation of council business by hiring a borough manager and establishing a more organized management structure.

It should be noted that William Lafayette has served his community as an elected official while also working in the private sector as a successful businessman. Bill Lafayette currently holds the position of vice-president of O'Brien-Kreitberg Corp., a project management firm in Pittsburgh. This local branch has grown over the past 5 years from the 3 employee operation to a business that now employs over 25 people. In addition to his work at this firm, Bill Lafayette is the president of the Pittsburgh American Society of Civil Engineers, an active member of the Project Management Institute and president of the Pittsburgh chapter of Norwich Alumni.

William Lafayette earned his degree in civil engineering from Norwich University in Vermont. After being hired by Bethlehem Steel and being assigned to headquarters in Bethlehem, PA, Bill Lafayette met and married his wife of 23 years, Elaine Smith Lafayette. After he transferred 11 times in 9 years, the Lafayette family decided to make their home in the Franklin Park Borough north of the city of Pittsburgh. It has been in this community that Bill and Elaine raised their three children, Kathleen, Kristin, and Michael.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that Bill Lafayette will enjoy his well-earned retirement from the Franklin Park Council. Still, I know that the needs and dreams of his neighbors and friends in Franklin Park will never be far from the thoughts of Bill Lafayette, a dedicated public servant.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE MCCALLUM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a man who has prevailed in the field of boxing, Mike "The Body Snatcher" McCallum. A classic warrior, McCallum does not contemplate defeat, but firmly believes that he can beat any man, any time, any where.

Mike's record proves his ability, with 44 wins, 2 losses, 1 draw, and 34 knockouts. A two-time Jamaican Olympic team member and a holder of 13 world championship titles, McCallum is deemed by fans to be the most dominant middleweight champion since Marvin Hagler.

As a child growing up in Jamaica, Mike was active in sports. Surprisingly, he dreamed of becoming a professional horseracing jockey. Mike's interests moved from the racetrack to the ring as he grew older. While many boxers have fought and then retired only to come back to the ring, Mike McCallum has never left the sport. Even when managers have lost confidence in him, he continued to fight. Once he made the decision to box, it became a never-ending passion. McCallum says that after boxing he wants to be a trainer.

Away from the ring, McCallum is a devoted family man, spending most of his time with his 12-year-old daughter, Michelle, and his mother in New York.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize a man so dedicated to his work and family. Please join me in congratulating Mike McCallum for his outstanding accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO BUSTELO COFFEE CO.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Bustelo Coffee Co., which this Friday, November 19, will celebrate its 65th anniversary.

In 1928 an immigrant from Spain named Gregorio Bustelo started a coffee business in New York's "El Barrio" in East Harlem with a coffee roaster he had purchased for \$125. Over the succeeding decades New York City's Hispanic population—particularly its Puerto Rican population—grew even larger, and Gregorio Bustelo expanded his business to match it. By the year 1960, Bustelo Coffee had a fleet of 10 delivery trucks and a modern plant in the Bronx to provide high quality espresso coffee to the many Spanish bodegas and to a number of New York supermarkets.

Mr. Speaker, Bustelo has been the traditional coffee of New York's Hispanics for as long as I can remember. As children we thought coffee was just another word for Bustelo. And since the mid 1960's, when it became one of the Tetley brand of products, Bustelo has grown into the leading coffee among Hispanics in all of the United States. With the recent explosion of espresso's popularity across the country and around the world, the coffee first marketed by Gregorio Bustelo 65 years ago is destined to become a favorite of a broad and diverse international community.

I would like to extend my congratulations to Henry McInerney, chairman of the board of directors of Tetley, Inc., on the continuing success of the Bustelo Coffee Co. at this important milestone.

THE DISGRACE OF THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE: TO LET INNOCENT FAMILIES GO WITHOUT AT THANKSGIVING

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, Congress is in a mad rush to adjourn before Thanksgiving. There is nothing wrong with wanting to get out of session and ready to settle in with our family, friends, neighbors, children, grandchildren for a feast of turkey and all the trimmings on Thanksgiving Day. Nothing at all. Is there?

It's an American tradition, isn't it? Not if, through no fault of your own, you are unemployed. Not if you have been unemployed so long you are now listed among

those who are chronically unemployed—some still looking for elusive jobs, others who've quit looking altogether. But you were at least getting weekly unemployment benefits until this past October 2, 1993. You had even managed to not think about how to pay the taxes that come due on unemployment benefits next April.

The House, after putting aside serious concerns of the Hispanic Caucus and others concerning methods of payment that would adversely affect immigrants of Hispanic origins, finally voted to extend unemployment benefits—emergency benefits—through next February. Not very long—but at least more weekly checks to tide families over until another day—a day beyond Thanksgiving and Christmas—so that they could hope to have a few pennies left over to celebrate during the holiday season, too—celebrations that the rest of us take for granted.

But even after the House voted—more than 3 weeks ago—the Senate tacked onto the bill a nongermane amendment, mandating the reduction of the Federal work force by 252,000 by 1999. Clinton had proposed to do this, as a means of reducing spending and the deficit.

The Members of both bodies had, painfully for many, already voted to cut at least 100,000 Federal workers by 1995, to save \$20 billion. Adding on the rest would save a total of \$27 billion—according to OMB. According to CBO, the so-called savings aren't there to begin with. And, according to both House and Senate proposals pending, from crime bills to God-knows-what-all, if the savings are there, they have already spent it three times over. So much for deficit reduction and spending cuts.

Yet at the heart of this statement, Mr. Speaker, is that all this rhetoric and shilly-shallying around has led to nothing more than to leave the unemployed dangling in the wind, no safety net, no nothing, to stop their fall through the cracks of our indifference.

All I've heard recently is NAFTA, NAFTA, NAFTA. And I've heard more about health care reform than anyone should have to listen to until at least next spring when the real work begins; then I hear about reinventing government and Penny-Kasich proposals to make meat ax cuts to what is left of the Nation's budget that, if enacted, will go far toward creating more unemployment. And if enacted, will certainly stop our economic growth that has begun to show up in real honest-to-God numbers.

And as cited above, I've heard much about crime and the crime bill Congress must enact to put a stop to all this killing—including the Brady bill—none of which will mean a whole lot if we don't put Americans back to work. At least unemployed West Virginians will use their guns to hunt game to put on their tables.

By all means, let us finish up NAFTA—I hear the survival of mankind, the free world, and the Fortune 500 depends upon it.

By all means let us get a crime bill and pay for it with money that comes from our own creation of another unemployed segment of our population—the Federal employees. What on earth must these Federal employees have done to warrant such treatment, anyway? If we aren't RIF'ing them, we are furloughing them—and now we just arbitrarily cut 252,000

of them loose, while we gleefully plan ways to spend the money we were supposed to be saving by cutting them in the first place.

And hanging by a thin thread to this nongermane amendment, this filibuster-enabling proposal, played to the tune of "So Long Its Been Good to Know Ya"—are the long-term unemployed—nearly 8 million of them. The needy among us—needy because coal mines and plants closed, jobs lost through no fault of their own—are being held hostage by a disgraceful display of indifference by a House and Senate full of haves, who have no compassion for the have-nots.

This is an emergency—repeat emergency—extension bill. H.R. 3167 is its number; feeding families at Thanksgiving and putting a toy under the Christmas tree for a small child is its name. Too crass? Too commercial for all the purists out there? OK, then its an emergency bill to put cornmeal mush and pinto beans on the table, and instead of a child's toy under a Christmas tree, just give the kids a warm pair of mittens, and a warm cap for their heads. Just think, when the home heating is turned off for lack of payment, they can sleep in them to keep from freezing.

Are we seriously considering leaving Washington without taking action on this bill—leaving it until next January or February? Do you suppose the unemployed will mind if we don't waltz back to the Nation's Capital to represent them until mid-January; they'll just hang in there and wait, right?

They don't have a choice.

We do.

Since I assume Federal employees are warm-blooded Americans who work for a living, and who have daily needs for food, clothing, and shelter, just like the rest of us, they should not be sacrificed on the rhetorical-altar of additional tough spending cuts, or additional massive deficit reductions, or cutting government waste claims.

What is our motto around here these days? We got ours, let them get theirs?

We aren't Federal employees. Our paycheck goes on.

We aren't the chronically unemployed, worn out from looking for nonexistent jobs. Our paycheck goes on.

As a Post editorial said: "The personnel cuts have yet to be made, and already we have spent them to pay for two deficit reductions and one expenditure increase." Yet the biggest fight in the House over the emergency benefits extension bill was over how to find the \$1.2 billion to pay for it. How about we report the bill out of conference, with the nongermane amendment intact since both bodies voted overwhelmingly to do so—cut 252,000 Federal employees, save \$22 billion or \$20 billion or \$27 billion, depending on whose numbers you use—and set aside at least enough of the savings to pay for the benefits—for both the currently unemployed, and for the 252,000 unemployed Federal employees between now and 1995. It would solve all our problems, even eliminating the concerns of the Hispanic Caucus over how the House bill proposed to pay for the benefits in its original bill.

How's that for a compromise.

I hear 8 million unemployed souls out there saying: "Great, Nick, just Great. Do it."

I can't. I'm not on the conference committee. But I have a vote, and I want to vote before November 22, 1993, to extend emergency unemployment benefits to the jobless Americans out there. It may be too late to help put a turkey on their table at Thanksgiving, but it is not too late for Christmas—is it?

Is it?

VOICE OF AMERICA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. JIM BACCHUS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. BACCHUS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I include an essay by Ms. Kris Marie Havens in the RECORD, for your information and enjoyment.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Kris Havens)

On a dark stage, an actor waited. Suddenly a small yet brilliant spotlight grew, as if it gave life to the actor. It was at this time when that person could say anything, do anything, be anything, knowing that he would affect every member in the audience. The greatest playwright, William Shakespeare, once expressed, "The world is a stage." If this is true, then we are all the actors. Through our actions and voice we will touch each other.

VOICE

This five letter word presents not only the verbal, but the nonverbal actions as well. If a person looks deep enough into this word, they may be able to see how each letter represents a different performance. Those activities are the ones where the power of my voice rings.

"V" represents Volunteer. Just as the spotlight grows and gives life to one actor, the performance of volunteering gives hope to many players. It is true, people are ripped out of their homes by environmental disasters. It is true, some children go to bed hungry. It is true, we all are vulnerable to incurable diseases. No matter what the case, everyone needs one thing—aid. Whether it's one's money, one's time, or one's heart, it helps. Edward G. Bulwar-Lytton once said, "When a person is down in the world, an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching." When I attend Project Response and hug those unfortunate people who have acquired the HIV virus, or even worse, AIDS, nonverbally the power of my voice rings.

"O" stands for Opinions. Before the cast is picked and any staging is done, it is the director who performs first, by deciding on how to interpret the play. In this remarkable country the people are free to believe in anything they desire. Thomas Mann once said, "Opinions cannot survive if one has no chance to fight for them." I will fight for my opinion in public forums, through voting and serving my country in military service. As I prepare myself for these duties, in the end the power of my voice rings.

"I" represents being informed. The entire cast and crew of a play must take on life blindfolded shows ignorance and weakness. We must keep in touch with what is going on in our city, state, country, and world. "America is not just a nation but a nation of nations," stated our 36th President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson. We must

not ignore any problems that occur in this world; because in the end, it may be on our doorsteps and more likely, too difficult to control. By picking up a newspaper and reading more than just the comics and horoscope, softly, the power of my voice rings.

"C" stands for Choice. An actor may choose many ways to portray his character to display the best of his talents. Everyone, as a United States citizen, has to choose to speak up for change. William James believed, "When you have to make a choice and don't make it, that in itself is a choice." I choose to be proud of my country, and its flag, and its opportunities. By choosing to act on these convictions, the power of my voice rings.

"E" represents Education. Without light, nothing breathes on stage. Without knowledge, the light in a man's mind is dark. One must know the past to prevent future decisions from failing. One must know the present, as well, to aid in the future. "Education is growth * * * Education is not a preparation for life; education is life itself," explained Professor John Dewey. By enrolling myself in challenging classes and helping those struggling to gain knowledge, the power of my voice rings.

The words for Johnson, Shakespeare, Dewey symbolize how the power of their voices still ring. Yet not only can their words be recalled, but their performances as well, therefore, I choose that my deeds speak for me through volunteering, holding opinions on current issues, staying informed, making choices, and striving for the best education possible. The power of my voice will ring in America's future.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE 1993 ELECTIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, November 17, 1993 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

OBSERVATIONS ON THE 1993 ELECTIONS

The November 2 elections contained no congressional or national races, but mayoral races for several major cities and governor races for Virginia and New Jersey. Voters were confronted with a variety of ballot initiatives, on topics ranging from school choice to taxes to gay rights. The Republicans swept the three highest profile races—New York City mayor and the New Jersey and Virginia governorships—and ballot initiatives revealed often rebellious voters. I think the experts make too much of trying to find national trends in local and state elections. Most of these elections tend to be based on local, not national issues. Yet the elections do provide a glimpse of the mood of the voters.

MOOD OF THE VOTERS

The mood of the voters appears to be "grouchy and grumpy", as one pollster put it. The voter unrest stems first and foremost from the poor economy and secondly from the pervasive fear of violent crime. Voters want to see leaders run the country and their communities in ways that directly benefit their families, their neighborhoods, and their places of work. They have a sense that things are not quite right and ought to be

better. They continue to express a warning against established politicians. They still want change and results.

Although there is not much doubt that voters continue to be upset and impatient, they can still be quite deliberative and discriminating. They clearly do not like tax increases, although they will support some tax increases if they like what the taxes are paying for. For example, in Washington state the voters agreed to keep taxes that were partly used for financing a new health care plan. The voters in California supported an increase in sales taxes to support public safety efforts. The crime issue still carries a lot of weight with voters and they are prepared to put their tax money where their worries are. Those running for office put heavy stress on anti-crime measures. They talked tough on crime, and supported such measures as tougher penalties and no parole for serious offenders.

On social welfare issues, my general sense is that the voters do not favor proposals for redistribution or entitlement. But they do like proposals which advance opportunity, community, and responsibility.

The voters are also quite prepared to reward results. For example, the mayor of Houston promised to put more police on the streets. He did so, cut crime, and had almost no opposition this year. Other mayoral races across the country also showed voters favoring efficient, non-ideological governments. In most contests, racial lines did not seem to make that much difference.

Term limits continue to be popular, with big wins for term limits in the state of Maine and New York City and in smaller cities and counties across the country.

It is always hard to sum up an election mandate, but the voters across the country continue to show strong support for term limits, a tougher than ever stand on crime, opposition to gay rights, and, while not enthusiastic about tax increases, they would pay higher taxes if the revenue goes for health care or education. The voter is not in the mood to experiment with new ideas, with the probable exception of crime. In Washington state, for example, the voters approved a "three strikes you're out" approach which would mandate life sentences without chance of parole for people convicted of three consecutive felony offenses.

"Security" has become the new buzzword in politics. It encompasses the anxieties workers have about losing their jobs, and the fear that people have of crime and the random violence in communities and schools.

CANADIAN ELECTION

There may be some lessons from the Canadian election as well. It may have told us that the deficit was never going to be the cutting-edge issue, that the voter still has his eyes on jobs and economic growth and seems to understand that without that growth the deficit will never go away. The new Canadian Prime Minister won with a commitment to greater public works spending to put people back to work and repeatedly emphasized the theme that the country had to concentrate all of its efforts on the economy to create jobs, to have economic growth, to give dignity to the workers. This suggests that politicians have to tread a fine line. They have to be fiscally responsible but also have to be compassionate; they cannot be "big spenders" but must remember that jobs and growth almost always beat austerity in an election period.

INCUMBENTS

A politics of protest is still very much alive with an unhappy electorate. It is also

an electorate that is not sure which way to turn for help. The campaign to limit the terms of elected officials continues to gain momentum. Already 16 states have approved term limits. Yet I think the public is less inclined than they once were to believe that the solution is to get rid of the incumbents. Voters continue to be very wary of any incumbent, but they are not enchanted with challengers in competitive races either. Every candidate in this atmosphere is potentially in trouble. It makes for a combative, demanding environment for the candidate.

CAMPAIGN TACTICS

I continue to be impressed by how politics today is dominated by the professionals who create public images of the politicians. These people are pollsters, consultants, campaign strategists, advertisers, columnists, and commentators. They deal with the images and perceptions of politics much more than its substance, and they have come to hold powerful sway over America's political life. They were abundantly evident in recent elections.

The election also showed that negative politics is back in style. In the New York City race, in New Jersey, and in Virginia it was all a "no holds barred" race. I think the elections also showed that campaigns can still matter. Voters do listen to the candidates, more perhaps than the candidates may think.

CONCLUSION

Voters today are at least as ready to shake things up in government as they were in 1992. The cantankerous mood of the voter has put all politicians on notice, and is likely to make lawmakers even more edgy than they already are about casting risky votes. At the same time, there is a strong plea by voters for politicians to get back to basics. They want politicians to deal with the fundamental issues—such as the economy and crime—and to fix the mess they see all around them. They just want to make things work.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS DANIEL HEMANS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a very talented individual, Mr. Thomas Daniel Hemans, known to his peers in the basketball world as "Tommy". Thomas Hemans is a native of Brooklyn, NY, and is an outstanding basketball player and professional.

Tommy started his successful basketball career as team captain at Jefferson High School. After accepting one of numerous basketball scholarships offered to him, Tommy continued his education at Niagara University. He excelled as an all American basketball player which along with many other honors enabled Tommy to be drafted by the St. Louis Hawks of the NBA. For 13 seasons, Tommy was one of the most outstanding players in the Eastern Professional Basketball League.

Tommy is not only an exceptional athlete, but a man whose professional career is also outstanding. He has attained high level governmental positions such as a supervisor of recreation and community activities (board of

education), executive director of the New York City Board (office of the mayor), and his present position with the New York City Schools, director of the public schools athletic league.

Tommy states that, "any achievements I may have attained are directly attributed to my family, my friends, my colleagues, my coaches, my teammates and my opponents."

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN SAUDI ARABIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to the human rights conditions in Saudi Arabia where restrictions on religious freedom remain a serious concern. Although the Government of Saudi Arabia released 21 members of the Shi'a Muslims community in July, 1993, Amnesty International estimates that hundreds of individuals remain incarcerated for the peaceful expression of their religious beliefs.

Islam is the official religion in Saudi Arabia and all citizens are required to practice only the Muslim religion. Since 1990, hundreds of men, women, and children have been arrested and detained for the peaceful expression of their non-Muslim religious beliefs. Religious intolerance toward non-Muslims has increased during the past several years and the number of worshippers who have been arrested, detained, and mistreated has risen significantly.

Mr. Speaker, the Saudi Government prohibits any religious activity that it considers not to be Muslim. Even a division of Islam, the Shi'a Muslims, are unable to practice their faith. Shi'a Muslims are not permitted to practice their faith publicly or privately, are forbidden from constructing places of worship and are prohibited from celebrating their traditional religious rituals. Many Shi'a Muslims are forced to convert to Sunni Muslim beliefs. Many of those who have expressed their religious beliefs in public have been arrested, tortured during interrogation, and kept in solitary confinement for prolonged periods of time.

Christians in Saudi Arabia are also victims of religious discrimination. They are forbidden to have places for public worship and they risk persecution if they practice their religion in secret sessions.

Saudi law prohibits the celebration of non-Muslim holidays and the use of non-Islamic religious items, such as rosary beads, Bibles, crosses, or pictures of Jesus Christ. There have been reports of repeated cases of arrest, detention, and torture of Christians who engaged in prohibited activities, including the celebration of Christmas. Police forces have frequently disrupted prayer services at private homes and arrested worshippers.

Mr. Speaker, last year Michael Cornelius was arrested in Saudi Arabia. His crime was having said "Jesus Christ is Lord." For his statement of faith he was convicted and sentenced to 1,000 lashes and 7 years in prison. Michael's case is one example of the many cases of Christians who have been beaten

and tortured during interrogations and incarceration. Many religious prisoners eventually were released, deported, or unaccounted for.

In light of the internationally guaranteed right to freedom of religion as expressed in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, the international community cannot close its eyes to the religious intolerance. For that reason I am speaking out today for those whose wounds are not seen or whose cries for help are not heard.

HONORING THE WALKER FAMILY

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I give special recognition to a great Texas family with a long and illustrious history. Mrs. Jean Halden Walker, a constituent of mine in Austin, TX, and her family are reminders that great leaders have brought my State of Texas and our great Nation to the forefront of the world.

Mrs. Walker's ancestors fled the poverty and tyranny of Europe in the 1600's in search of a better life here in America. Members of her family were present for the writing of the Mayflower Compact, the Mecklenburg Declaration in North Carolina, the U.S. Declaration of Independence, and my own State's Declaration of Independence. Some of her more famous relatives were John Alden, Roger Williams, and Samuel Gorton of Rhode Island. Mrs. Walker's great-grandfather was the renowned William Thomas Yancey, the editor of the original Galveston News, forerunner of the Dallas News.

The family of Mrs. Jean Halden Walker represents the best of America: The great pioneers, boldly forging ahead in a new land that was so large and strange, but yet so full of opportunity. It is to these men and women and their courage, strength, and fortitude that we owe our great Nation, founded upon the rights we hold so dear.

I am proud to know Jean Halden Walker, her husband, Chuck, and her parents. Few families have played a more vital role in our history and development. I salute Mrs. Walker and her family, and wish them the very best.

TRIBUTE TO THE HEROISM OF MANUEL INANUE DEDIOS, A CRUSADING JOURNALIST IN THE WAR ON DRUGS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of Manuel Inanue DeDios. A crusading journalist and relentless fighter against the narcotics trade, he was murdered in March 1992 by assassins associated with the Colombian drug trade.

A former editor of El Diario La Prensa, a major Spanish language daily newspaper in New York City, Mr. DeDios had established a

reputation, and gained many enemies, with his untiring journalistic pursuit of criminals involved in smuggling millions of dollars in illegal drugs into this country. Indeed, he had once written in a newspaper column that he expected to be killed some day for his journalistic pursuits.

The 48-year-old Mr. DeDios was killed by two bullets to the head fired by a gunman as the journalist sat eating dinner in a restaurant in Queens, NY. Witnesses told the police that two men entered the crowded restaurant, located in the center of the city's Colombian community, and one of them pulled a gun and began firing.

Investigators concluded that the murder was the work of Queens-based drug operators who had arranged for the murder through contacts with members of the Cali drug cartel in Colombia.

Following a months-long investigation by local and Federal authorities, including the Justice Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration, to date, three suspects who pled guilty to various charges related to the DeDios killing, as well as other paid assassinations, are facing multiple life sentences. Another suspect is awaiting trial.

At the time of his death, Mr. DeDios was the owner and publisher of two small Spanish-language magazines, which he founded after leaving El Diario in 1989. He was working on articles that named drug dealers and money launderers connected to the Colombian cocaine trade. Investigators believe that payments to the killers came from people who feared being exposed by Mr. DeDios.

Beyond his career as a crusading editor, Mr. DeDios authored several books on the Colombian drug trade, including "The Secrets of the Medellin Cartel," published in 1988.

Mr. DeDios has been honored by Columbia University with a posthumous award for his brilliant career as a journalist. In addition, a scholarship fund for Latino journalists has been established in his name by WNBC-TV, administered by the National Association of Hispanic Journalists.

Mayor David Dinkins of New York described his journalistic legacy as an "inspiration for our Nation's young aspiring journalists."

Mr. DeDios, who was born in Cuba, had also lived in Puerto Rico, before joining El Diario in 1976, as a police reporter. He was named editor-in-chief in 1981. He is survived by his wife Vicky Sanchez and a 4-year-old daughter.

LOSS OF JOBS UNDER NAFTA

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as the House prepares to vote on NAFTA today, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an op-ed article in yesterday's New York Times by A.M. Rosenthal.

Mr. Rosenthal makes the important point that American workers are legitimately concerned about the loss of their jobs and have had longstanding concerns about low wages,

inadequate labor laws, and freedom of association for workers around the world.

In light of the importance of today's vote, I urge my colleagues to read Mr. Rosenthal's article.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 16, 1993]

NAFTA HITS INTELLECTUALS

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

No need to worry. NAFTA will not cost the job of a single American factory or agricultural worker. No plant or farm will be put out of business.

However, because of various complicated NAFTA tax and anti-subsidy provisions, some other Americans will experience inconvenience.

Jobs will be lost by several hundred thousand editorial writers, columnists and other journalists, plus publishing executives, university professors, Wall Street specialists and members of state and Federal legislative staffs. A few dozen think tanks will close down altogether.

But unemployment insurance will be available, often, for these newly unemployed intellectuals. Any many may be retrained for jobs as newsroom receptionists, school custodians or clerks in automated warehouses.

Of course they must be flexible—willing to sell their homes, pull their children out of school and hunt for new jobs in other cities around the country. Many will find employment above the minimum wage, probably, if they take care not to be too old to compete with high school dropouts.

But being educated people they will also understand that contrasted to the possibility of a better balance of trade with Mexico their problems are entirely minor and not whine about it.

Anyway, perhaps things will pick up for them toward the end of the 90's.

Ah—all this has been my evil little fantasy these past couple of weeks. Ah—how they would howl, those journalistic and academic supporters of NAFTA who have shown so little care, compassion or understanding about the fears of working people who might lose their jobs, how they would howl if their own jobs were in danger.

I can hear them already, because I have heard them so often before. If a newspaper is in danger of closing, or Wall Street brokers have a bad year, or if professors face loss of tenure for anything but murder, we fill pages of print and hours of air time with sheer poignancy.

But we really do expect workers who lose their jobs after years at a craft or assembly line to be sweet and humble, because some day some other workers in some other factory may pick up jobs.

I was in favor of NAFTA, though I never did think the Republic would collapse, America be driven from the company of decent nations and extraterrestrials take over if it did not pass. But now the Administration and the intelligentsia have converted me to opposition to the current version of NAFTA.

The genuine fears of frightened workers are dismissed contemptuously by the Clinton Administration, press and academia. If that is true now, while workers are still fighting, what care will be shown them or their thoughts if they are defeated and find themselves out of work in the name of grander interest?

I am a company man; any union that threatens my paper, watch out. But that does not turn me into some kook union-hater, spilling over with rage at unions exercising their right to lobby.

The Administration's attack on the whole A.F.L.-C.I.O. and its leaders is not only unjust, but damaging to freedom movements everywhere.

When it was not at all fashionable, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. and Lane Kirkland, its President, came to the quiet assistance of freedom fighters, dissidents and political prisoners throughout Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The U.S. will need Kirkland again.

But Mr. Kirkland is suddenly painted Mussolini and his members a bunch of know-nothing boobs.

Workers fear that NAFTA would preserve child labor, abysmal wages and government-police union-busting in Mexico. All of these are brutally unfair to Mexicans and to competing U.S. workers. And in case anybody cares about such niceties, Mr. Kirkland argues they also run counter to provisions in U.S. free-trade laws.

But if this version of NAFTA is defeated, American business, labor and government still have a chance to try to negotiate a NAFTA that would open Mexico not only to free trade but to free unions and halfway decent pay.

President Clinton says he needs NAFTA as a message of support to the Asian summit meeting in Seattle. If he loses, maybe the message will be even stronger. In Asia as in the U.S. and Mexico, Americans are against slave wages, forced labor, child labor and government union-smashing.

Aren't we supposed to be?

TRIBUTE TO SHAWN DUNSTON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Shawn Dunston, one of the top Major League shortstops in America.

Shawn graduated from Brooklyn's Thomas Jefferson High School in 1982. At Jefferson he was a three time all-star and two time MVP in baseball, and maintained a high academic average. Shawn has always combined his natural athletic prowess with academic strength; however, he will tell you that baseball was always second to his education.

As a teenager Shawn consistently shared his talent for baseball with youngsters. He is extremely community spirited. His caring attitude comes from a strong personal sense of purpose, and a healthy respect for himself, his family, friends, and teammates.

Shawn is said to be blessed with the strongest arm of any infielder in baseball. He took over the starting shortstop job for the Chicago Cubs in 1985 and has since been named the National League All-Star infielder with the best arm.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and honor that I recognize Mr. Shawn Dunston for his outstanding achievements.

KEY DOCUMENTS PROVE INNOCENCE OF JOSEPH OCCHIPINTI

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as part of my continuing efforts to bring to light all the

facts in the case of former Immigration and Naturalization Service agent Joseph Occhipinti, I submit into the RECORD additional key evidence in this case.

EXHIBIT N—AFFIDAVIT

Angel Nunez, Esq., being duly sworn deposes and says:

1. I currently reside at 240 Nagle Avenue, Apartment 14G, New York, N.Y.

2. I am an Attorney At Law lawfully admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar with a speciality in Immigration law.

3. I am an active community leader in the Washington Heights/Inwood section of Manhattan, which is predominately made up of immigrants from the Dominican Republic.

4. I am an expert in civil rights having been a special legal adviser to the Undersecretary of the United States Department of Education, and having been employed as the Assistant Commissioner for Equal Employment Opportunity at the New York City Department of Sanitation.

5. I am a board member of the National Hispanic Coalition and the Somos Uno Foundation. Both of these organizations are dedicated to the economic educational and legal progress of Hispanics in the United States.

6. I was the first Dominican Politician on the ballot in the United States. I was a candidate for the New York City Council in 1985.

7. On or about April 8, 1991 I received a call from Supervisory Agent Joseph Occhipinti telling me that there were a number of newspaper articles in El Diario (the leading Hispanic Newspaper) that alleged civil rights and embezzlement violations against Bodega owners. Agent Occhipinti wanted to assure me that the investigation he was working on "Project Bodega" was a duly authorized criminal investigation of a drug cartel implicated in the murder of a New York City police officer.

During the conversation, he asked me questions about the Federation of Dominican Businessmen and Industrialist of New York, aka the Federation, since they were the genesis of the allegations. I told Joe that the responsible thing for me to do would be to have him give me a list of the places he visited during his investigation and I would conduct my own investigation as to the truth of the charges.

8. I had previous dealings with Mr. Occhipinti in my official capacity as the Attorney for Dominicana Airlines. I had found Mr. Occhipinti to be a professional, dedicated and effective law enforcement officer. In my experience, Mr. Occhipinti was well respected in the Dominican community as being a protector of the Civil rights of undocumented Dominican Aliens. Mr. Occhipinti was the Officer who spearheaded the investigation called "Project Square Badge", which successfully prosecuted Security Officers from Wells Fargo Security Inc., for alien smuggling and numerous abuses of aliens in their custody including the starvation and sexual abuse of detainees awaiting deportation. Mr. Occhipinti was also known in the Dominican community as being an effective Crime fighter against the organized Dominican Drug Cartels and organized crime. In addition, I believe that if Officer Occhipinti was a habitual violator of civil rights I would have known about it since as an Immigration attorney I represent a large number of Dominican aliens.

9. My preliminary investigation of the charges made against Officer Occhipinti appeared to have been maliciously fabricated by the complainants all of whom were related by family ties, membership or association

with the Federation. In addition, these complainants, who were portrayed as hard working law abiding merchants by the US. Attorney's office were in fact involved in a variety of criminal activities for which they were found to be in violation of law by Officer Occhipinti and thereby had a motive to make such allegations.

10. On or about April 1991, after Officer Occhipinti had been formally indicted, I volunteered to help him in his defense. I did this free of charge because I felt a moral and civic obligation as an officer of the court to bring to light the fraud which was destroying this man's life.

11. During my participation in Mr. Occhipinti's defense investigation and prosecution I found numerous instances of prosecutorial misconduct which are as follows:

A. INTENTIONAL EXCLUSION OF EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE FROM THE GRAND JURY

1. A review of the Grand Jury testimony disclosed that the prosecutors on many occasions intentionally withheld from the Grand Jury material facts which tended to show the complainants involvement in criminal activities. The prosecutors also went to great lengths to show complainants to be credible law abiding witnesses knowing this to be patently false. Exhibit "A"

B. INTIMIDATION OF DEFENSE WITNESSES

1. An investigation has uncovered numerous witnesses who has allegedly intimidated by the prosecution. These witnesses have agreed to testify if properly subpoenaed and if precautionary measures against retaliation are taken. Exhibit "B"

C. FAILURE TO TURN OVER EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE TO THE DEFENSE

1. An investigation has uncovered an overwhelming amount of witnesses, and who were interviewed by the prosecutors and provided exculpatory testimony. The prosecution intentionally withheld that exculpatory evidence from the defense after being legally required and asked to do so. Exhibit "B"

2. The defense has learned that the US Attorneys Office utilized Special agents of the US Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General and the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigations Division in their investigation.

HONORING JIM LUCAS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, It is my distinct pleasure to pay tribute to one of our Nation's most outstanding labor leaders, Jim Lucas, who is being honored with the Spirit of Life award by the Robal Chapter of the City of Hope National Medical Center on December 4.

This is not the first honor being bestowed on Jim Lucas, and it is not likely to be the last. He has made community service and activism the trademark of his career and his life. As president of Local 888 of the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, which is headquartered in Mount Vernon, NY, Jim Lucas has fought for the rights of workers in this country and around the world. Yet, he has always been true to his roots and has never lost sight of the importance of family and community.

Although he has met and worked with some of the most powerful people in the world, Jim Lucas will talk about his parents, brothers, and school teachers when asked who he respects the most. He will point to the family he has raised and the church he helped rebuild when asked to point to his greatest accomplishments.

The motto of the City of Hope reads, "There is no profit in curing the body if, in the process, you destroy his soul." This mainly applies to the medical center's mission in addressing health problems, but it is entirely appropriate in describing the career of Jim Lucas. While working tirelessly to better the outward condition of his fellow man, he has realized that the key to success lies in inspiring our inner spirit.

I congratulate the City of Hope for choosing Jim Lucas as the recipient of the Spirit of Life award. I also extend my appreciation to Jim Lucas for all his efforts on behalf of his neighbors and all working people. May both City of Hope and Mr. Lucas enjoy many more years of success.

MY INDIANA

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues this beautiful poem written about my home State by a good friend of mine, Philip Ball, M.D.

MY INDIANA

(By Philip Ball, M.D.)

Did you never live in Indiana?

Too bad. You've been deprived.

It's not New York or Dallas

or a strange happy hour palace

like Miami or Vegas.

No, not my Indiana.

It's a place of flowing streams

like Wabash, Saint Joe and Kankakee,

and White and Salamonie and the old

Maumee.

And it's got Lick Creek and Salt Creek,

and Mud Creek and Buck Creek,

and Big Creek and Mill Creek,

and Pipe Creek and Coal Creek,

and The Big Blue,

and the beautiful Ohio, too.

In the north

it's a place of shimmering lakes

like Winona, Sylvan and Wawasee,

and old Tippecanoe.

Then there's Lake Michigan too,

with its mills that make steel

and its great dunes of sand.

In the south, ancient hardwood trees stand

on the green rolling hills,

and deer roam wherever they will.

In the lush central plains

the gentle rains

fall on fields of soy beans

and corn which is green

and thigh high by July.

All in Indiana, my home,

where I'll live till I die.

But, it's mostly a state of mind,

my Indiana.

It has no fuss or pretensions,

and you'll never question

that it's honest and simple,

it's plain and it's kind.

And I'll admit
that it's square and it's straight,
my Hoosier State.
My own Indiana!
My Home!

TRIBUTE TO MELVYN J. DAVIS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the outstanding contributions and hard work of Mr. Melvyn J. Davis, the NBA's player programs managers. His duties include coordinating internships with corporations, and counseling players in an effort to help them move comfortably into their second careers. In addition, Mr. Davis administers the NBA Legends Foundation, a fund created to aid former NBA players who are experiencing financial difficulties.

Mel graduated from St. John's University, and was drafted by the New York Knicks in 1973. Mel proceeded to spend 4 years in the NBA with the Knicks and New Jersey Nets. Mel also played in the European professional league for 5 years. After spending 8 years with Pepsi Cola, where he managed and supervised several Pizza Hut restaurants, he joined the NBA's management organization.

An active participant in the community, Mel has been a Big Brother and a member of the Bridgestreet Baptist Church for 5 years. a positive role model to inner city youth, Mel works with the Police Athletic League, Public Schools League, and the Boy Scouts. In addition, he speaks to youth on the importance of staying in school, and working hard to attend college.

It is with sincere appreciation that I honor Mr. Davis for his achievements. He is an accomplished man and an asset to our community.

HONORING THE RESCUERS OF GARRETT AND ALLEGANY COUNTIES

HON. ROSCOE G. BARTLETT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, today I commend the many people of Garrett and Allegany Counties in my district who assisted in the search for two young girls who recently were lost in the woods of the Savage River State Forest in western Maryland.

On October 18 of this year, 9-year-old Amy Lynn Fitzgerald and 8-year-old Lisa Marie Whitaker ran away from the Maryland Salem Children's Trust Home in Garrett County and became lost. They were missing for nearly 24 hours, including a frightening overnight in the cold mountain air. Rescue workers and volunteers found items of the girls clothing in sporadic locations, yet the girls themselves could not be located. Naturally, the worst was feared.

Not only was there an outpouring of help and support from volunteer organizations, but

radio stations, private citizens, and local merchants all contributed to the search and rescue efforts to find these two lost little girls.

Because of the massive cooperative search on the part of the good citizens of Garrett and Allegany counties, Little Lisa and Amy were found unharmed. This happy ending serves as a testament to the people of western Maryland and their strong sense of community and caring.

TRIBUTE TO CONGREGATION EMUNATH ISRAEL ON ITS 140TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this occasion to take note of the 140th anniversary of the founding of Congregation Emunath Israel, an important and venerable house of worship in the Chelsea section of Manhattan, an area I am proud to represent. That anniversary will be celebrated this Sunday, at a dinner I will be unable to attend because we will be conducting legislative business here through the weekend.

Congregation Emunath Israel is more than just a Jewish house of worship. It is a center of community life. During the week, the congregation provides adult education courses in a variety of fields. Its program of cultural events, open to the whole community, includes lectures, concerts, art exhibits, and political forums.

The congregation's annual Yom HoShoa service reminds all who attend of the effort to exterminate an entire people and of the lessons the Holocaust holds for us today. The congregation has also played host for the past 4 years to a drop-in social services and lunch program for the homeless. Meanwhile, the members of the congregation have taken it upon themselves to help pay the higher education expenses of a recent Ethiopian immigrant to Israel whom the congregation "adopted."

I also want to pay tribute to the distinguished individuals who will be honored at the anniversary dinner this Sunday. They include Henry Garber, for his service as a trustee of the congregation; Irene Grubman, for her efforts as president of the congregation's Sisterhood; Rabbi Meyer Leifer, for his 30 years of service to the congregation and to the larger Chelsea community; and to Lina Schoenfeld for her contributions as office director, Kiddush director, and trustee.

It gives me pride to salute Congregation Emunath Israel as it celebrates its first 140 years, with confidence that its tradition of service to both the Jewish community of Chelsea and the larger Chelsea community will continue, stronger than ever, in the next 140 years.

A TRIBUTE TO NORTHBAY HOSPITAL GUILD

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the NorthBay Hospital Guild which has provided 35 years of dedicated volunteer service to the Solano County community. I am honored to speak on the Guild's behalf and enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a brief and incomplete list of its many accomplishments.

Since its founding over three decades ago, more than 1,000 volunteers of all ages from the Solano County community have served in the NorthBay Hospital Guild. These volunteers have generously contributed more than one-half million hours of service to the community.

In addition, the NorthBay Hospital Guild has donated more than \$1 million to the nonprofit NorthBay Healthcare System, which, in turn, provides millions of dollars in charity care every year to area residents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in honoring the selfless members of the NorthBay Hospital Guild, past and present, and I personally extend my sincere appreciation for their commitment to the good health and well-being of our community.

TRIBUTE TO MARK KROEKER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Deputy Chief Mark Kroeker, a friend and an exceptional leader in the Los Angeles Police Department. The San Fernando Valley is going to sorely miss Mark, whose new assignment is head of the LAPD's south bureau. As commander of operations in the Valley bureau, Mark instituted a community policing program that reduced crime and brought residents and officers closer together.

I saw firsthand Mark's warm and caring approach when we toured Blythe Street in Panorama City, which has experienced serious gang problems for several years. On a tour of the area Mark spoke directly to residents, listened to their fears and concerns, and generally gave a marvelous accounting of himself and the department. Watching his easy rapport with the people of Blythe Street, I could not help thinking that police-community tensions would be lessened or even eliminated in Los Angeles if there were more commanders like Mark Kroeker.

I have no doubt Mark will be equally successful in the south bureau. He is the ideal person to begin the difficult task of improving relations between the police and community in that area. Chief Willie Williams has made the perfect appointment in this case.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Deputy Chief Mark Kroeker, a superb police officer and a good friend. I wish him well in his new post.

TRIBUTE TO FRED THOMPSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight the achievements and contributions of Fred Thompson, meet director of the Colgate Women's Games. Mr. Thompson has devoted more than 38 years to helping young women complete their education in addition to participating in track and field. He was an assistant coach of the United States Women's Track and Field Team at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, South Korea. Fred is also the founder of the Atoms Track Club, an established and internationally respected Women's sports group.

Thousands of girls and women, ages 6 to 30-plus, from greater New York, Long Island, New Jersey and beyond, register annually for the preliminary track and field events that are a part of the Colgate women's games. As director, Mr. Thompson is involved with providing educational aid from the Colgate-Palmolive Co. to the highest scorers from these events.

Fred is a native of Brooklyn, where he graduated from the City College of New York and St. John's University School of Law. Since then he has dedicated his time and efforts to coaching U.S. women's track and field teams around the world.

I applaud Fred Thompson for his generosity and dedication to our Nation's women.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE SALUTES MAYOR WALLACE HOLLAND

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the mayor of Pontiac, MI, Wallace E. Holland. Mayor Holland is leaving office after nearly 20 years of public service. In appreciation for his service to the city of Pontiac and northern Oakland County, Mayor Holland will be the guest of honor at a banquet organized by a coalition of public servants, business persons and members of the community-at-large.

The banquet entitled, "A Tribute to Wallace Holland, An Appreciation Banquet For A Pioneer and Dedicated Public Servant", will take place on November 18, 1993 at the Pontiac Silverdome. In keeping with Wallace Holland's lifelong commitment to community service, the proceeds from this banquet will help fund programs that are responsible for the development of our nation's most precious natural resource, our youth. The Lakeside Boys and Girls Club and the Michigan Association for Leadership Development are but two of the organizations that will benefit from Mayor Holland's generosity.

A lifelong resident of the city of Pontiac, Wallace Holland was born on September 18, 1926. He attended Pontiac schools and went onto Oakland Community College. Mayor Holland was employed by the General Motors

Corp., as a mechanical supervisor until he retired in 1982 to become Pontiac's first elected full-time mayor.

Wallace Holland served as a member of the Pontiac City Commission from 1970 until 1974, when the commission appointed him Pontiac's first black mayor. Mayor Holland had become a respected political veteran by the time of his first public bid for the Mayor's seat in 1982. He served as mayor until 1985 and was re-elected mayor of Pontiac in 1990 with his term of office ending in January 1994.

A community leader as well as public servant, Mayor Wallace Holland has been involved in numerous organizations, including the White House Conference on Small Business, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the Michigan Association of Mayors, the Michigan Municipal League, the Southeastern Michigan Council of Government's the United Way, the Michigan World Cup Commission, the Boy Scouts of America, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Pontiac Area Urban League.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor Holland's roots are burned deep in the soil of Pontiac. He and his wife, the late Exavier Holland, raised six children. He has worked tirelessly to make their future brighter. Because of the life he has lived, I know that this retirement recognition will not mark his departure from the public life. Rather, the dinner is a symbol of the love and respect the community has for Wallace Holland as he steps down from the office of mayor. I ask you and my fellow Members of the 103d Congress to join me in paying tribute to a dedicated public servant, Mayor Wallace Holland.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JACK LEWIS MOORE

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Dr. Jack Lewis Moore who was honored at the Western Michigan University 1993 Distinguished Alumni Award dinner on Saturday, October 9. This prestigious award is reserved for those alumni who have made a significant contribution in their chosen profession. Dr. Moore has devoted over 30 years to the practice of medicine and has been an outstanding spokesperson for anesthesiology in California and nationwide. Dr. Moore, who resides in my congressional district, has also been actively involved in civic activities.

Dr. Moore's pursuit of medical excellence began at Western Michigan University in 1959 where he obtained a bachelor of arts degree in biology. He received his master of science degree in pharmacology and a doctorate of medicine degree from Howard University. Dr. Moore performed his internship at Kalamazoo Borgess Medical Center, and took his residency in anesthesiology at Case Western Reserve University Hospital. In 1970, Dr. Moore joined the anesthesiology department at Kaiser Permanente Medical Center in Bellflower, CA. Two years later, he was promoted to Kai-

ser's chief of anesthesiology, a position he held for 12 years. Dr. Moore has also served at Kaiser as Education Chairman for Anesthesiology, Medical Director for the School of Nurse Anesthetists, and Regional Coordinator for Anesthesiology.

Over the span of his medical career, Dr. Moore has been a leader in numerous professional organizations, including the American Society of Anesthesiologists and the National Medical Association. He has been a positive influence on the formation of medical policy, and served as chairman of the National Medical Association's anesthesiology section. Dr. Moore is a member and the immediate past president of the California Society of Anesthesiologist. For 10 years, he served as a district director for the California Society of Anesthesiologist.

Dr. Moore has inspired many young minority students to study medicine, and specialize in anesthesiology. In 1970, he became a clinical instructor in anesthesia at the University of California at Los Angeles [UCLA] and continues to instruct UCLA residents in this field. He also is a professor at Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Dr. Jack Lewis Moore for his outstanding accomplishments in the field of medicine and his exceptional achievements in anesthesiology.

LETTERS FROM THE STATE AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENTS ON UNITED STATES POLICY IN SOMALIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, at the time of the November 9 floor debate on House Concurrent Resolution 170, directing the President pursuant to section 5(c) of the war powers resolution to remove United States Armed Forces from Somalia, I received letters from the Secretary of State and the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense with respect to United States policy in Somalia.

I would like to bring these letters to the attention of my colleagues. The text of the letters follows.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, DC, November 9, 1993.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As I said in response to your question this morning, the mission of the United States in Somalia remains as was stated by the President on October 7 and as it has been since the beginning of U.S. involvement there: to assist in providing a secure environment to enable the free flow of humanitarian relief.

In his address to the nation, the President made clear that the core of our mission is to protect U.S. troops in Somalia and their logistics bases and to keep open and secure the key roads and lines of communication that are essential for the United Nations and relief workers to keep the flow of food, sup-

plies, and people moving freely throughout the country.

There has been no change in our mission as stated by the President. The patrols and other activities described for our forces in recent days are related only to these objectives. To ensure that there is no misunderstanding on the Somali side about the activities of U.S. forces, we will be working closely with the U.N. and the Somalia factions in the recently reestablished security committee.

As the House of Representatives prepares to debate H.Con.Res. 170, I would also like to take this opportunity to stress the importance which the Administration attaches to the action taken by your Committee in amending the original text of this resolution. Your amended text is similar to the President's stated policy respecting the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Somalia by March 31, 1994.

An accelerated withdrawal would run the risk of not allowing enough time for other countries, under U.N. auspices, to take over the functions now being carried out by U.S. forces. Moving up our withdrawal date also would only encourage other countries which now have forces in Somalia to withdraw their troops and discourage those countries which are considering sending troops. It would also undermine the efforts which Ambassador Oakley has been making to move forward on the track of political reconciliation.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any further assistance on this important issue.

Sincerely,

WARREN CHRISTOPHER.

PRINCIPAL DEPUTY UNDER
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
WASHINGTON, DC,
November 9, 1993.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked for a formal response from the Department of Defense on what the implications would be if U.S. forces were required to withdraw from Somalia by 31 January, vice 31 March 1994. In the Department's view there would be severe and adverse consequences resulting from such an action.

First, we have already developed a withdrawal plan for U.S. forces based on the 31 March withdrawal date. Any acceleration of the plan to 31 January would be extremely difficult to implement due to the logistic constraints posed by the small seaport and airport in Mogadishu.

Second, a decision to accelerate the U.S. withdrawal would likely cause most other countries providing forces to UNOSOM to leave prematurely as well. Since we would probably be requested to provide the strategic lift needed to redeploy those forces, it would exacerbate "throughput" and other logistic problems and complicate our withdrawal.

Third, the majority of Somalis favor a continued U.S. and UN presence to maximize the chances for an agreed settlement and a reasonable prospect for maintaining order, after we leave. Once announced, an accelerated withdrawal of U.S. and UNOSOM forces would likely cause a panic among supporters of the UN presence and result in an end to the present de facto cease-fire and a renewal of major inter-clan warfare. This resumption of major hostilities would increase the danger not only to Somalis, but also to U.S. and

UNOSOM forces as they attempted to withdraw. In short, withdrawing our forces under such circumstances could significantly increase the risk to American and UN forces.

Finally, the resulting situation would virtually eliminate any prospect for meaningful progress toward a political solution to Somalia's problems over the next several months. It would also increase the likelihood that the progress we have made in restoring security and eliminating famine in that country over the past year would be wiped out.

The Clinton Administration and the Department of Defense continue to oppose passage of the Gilman Resolution. The points were covered by Thomas Longstreth, the Director of the DoD Somalia Task Force, during the House Foreign Affairs Committee markup of the Gilman and Hamilton Resolutions, and by Ambassador Robert Oakley during meetings with you and other members of the House Leadership yesterday.

Please let me know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

WALTER B. SLOCOMBE.

TRIBUTE TO CHERYL TOUSSAINT-EASON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the greatest female athletes of her time, Cheryl Toussaint-Eason. She won a silver medal at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Germany, and was consistently ranked as one of the Nation's premier half-milers. Cheryl has won numerous national titles. She has set an American record at 800 meters, a world record at 600 yards and several world and American records at 4400 meters with her team, the Atoms track Club of Brooklyn, NY.

Cheryl earned a bachelor's degree from New York University where her major was mathematics. She then pursued a career on Wall Street with the Federal Reserve Bank and Merrill Lynch. In 1982, Cheryl established her own sportswear—specialties company, CoVentures, Inc. In 1985 she expanded her business with the development of her own line of custom designed racing apparel known as Tousse.

Both Cheryl's athletic and professional careers have been a success. It is an honor to congratulate Mrs. Toussaint-Eason.

TRIBUTE TO DON BURNS

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Don Burns, a legacy within the community of Newport Beach, CA, where he served as a distinguished teacher, coach, and one of the longest serving ocean lifeguards in our Nation's history.

Don Burns was known as the Nice Guy of Orange County because of his love for his

community, friends, and colleagues. He was always there to encourage, lead, and inspire those who knew him through his humility and generosity.

A member of the Newport Beach Marine Department for over four decades, Don was the senior training officer, responsible for recruiting, training, and supervising the young men and women who now keep Orange County's beaches safe and protected.

Don Burns was born and raised in Southern California. He received his baccalaureate degree from the University of Southern California. After a tour of duty as the assistant football coach at USC, he coached football and track for three high schools in Orange County from 1956 to 1984. He is survived by his wife Rose, sons John and Don Jr., and daughter Kathy, of Newport Beach, CA.

Mr. Speaker, Don Burns exemplified the highest ideals on which this country was founded: honesty, kindness, loyalty, humor, and charity. Although he is deeply missed by family and friends alike, his memory will continue to inspire us to serve our country honorably and decently. I ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to his gracious and generous spirit.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS FOR ALL

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation designed to help women who work at home save for retirement. I am pleased that several of my colleagues have joined me in this effort and look forward to congressional approval of the measure early next session.

Women who do not work outside the home contribute as much as their working spouses to the care and support of their families and deserve equal retirement security. Unfortunately, the Tax Code prevents women who work at home from providing for their own retirement to the same extent as women who work outside the home.

The problem is rooted in the rules governing Individual Retirement Accounts [IRAs]. If both spouses in a household bring home a paycheck, each is permitted to contribute and deduct up to \$2,000 to an IRA—\$4,000 in total, subject to income limits. If only one spouse works, however, a married couple is limited to contributing a total of \$2,250 to an IRA. In other words, a one-income married couple may put aside only about one-half as much in an IRA as a two-income couple. Furthermore, if the wage earner in a one-income married couple may put aside only about one-half as much in an IRA as a two-income couple. Furthermore, if the wage earner in a one-income couple participates in an employee pension plan, there are further limits on total IRA contributions.

Clearly, the Tax Code discriminates against spouses—primarily women—who work at home.

In order to end this unequal treatment and to promote private retirement savings, I am in-

troducing legislation to permit full, \$2,000 IRA contributions by nonworking spouses. Under my bill, a nonworking spouse could make a deductible IRA contribution, just as working spouses do under current law. An identical Senate bill will be introduced by Senator HUTCHISON and others this month.

IN RECOGNITION OF ANDREW J. WINSTON, SHERIFF OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA

HON. THOMAS J. BILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. BILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man of great service and dedication not only to the fine citizens of Richmond, VA, but to the ideals of law enforcement that he has embodied for so many years.

On December 31 of this year, Andrew J. Winston will retire as the sheriff of the city of Richmond, VA. A lifelong resident of Richmond, Andy graduated from John Marshall High School where he was first captain of the corps of cadets. He served 4 years in the U.S. Army during World War II, and soon after he joined the Richmond police department.

In 1947, Andy was appointed as a magistrate for the city of Richmond, and he served in that capacity for more than 23-years until his appointment as city sergeant in 1970. When the office of city sergeant was merged with the sheriff's department in 1977, Andy Winston was elected to his first full-time term as sheriff. He was reelected in 1981, 1985, and 1989.

During my service as mayor of Richmond in the 1970's, I had both the privilege and the pleasure of working with Andy on a great deal of important city initiatives. What has remained with me these many years is the knowledge that my hometown has been protected by a most honest and able caretaker of the public trust.

Sheriff Winston chose not to seek reelection in 1993. However, he has long been active in community service, and I was pleased to hear he will continue to provide our fair city with his guidance and wisdom for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the many years of dedicated service Andy Winston has provided the citizens of Richmond. A fine man, a good husband and father, an inspired leader—this is the legacy Andy Winston will leave with the sheriff's department.

TRIBUTE TO A VALIANT MIDSHIPMAN

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Joseph Steffan, the young Annapolis midshipman whose promising Naval career was cut short 6 years ago by the cruel irrationality of the military ban on lesbians and gay men, and who this week dealt that policy a

devastating blow from which it may never recover.

On Tuesday, November 16, in an eloquent and carefully reasoned opinion, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia unanimously declared the ban unconstitutional, and ordered the Department of Defense to award Mr. Steffan his diploma and his commission.

Writing for the unanimous court, Chief Judge Abner Mikva said, "America's hallmark has been to judge people by what they do, and not by who they are. Just as Mr. Steffan won his Battalion Commander ranking by his conduct, so must he be judged by his conduct. It is fundamentally unjust to abort a promising military career solely because of a truthful confession of a sexual preference different from that of the majority, a preference untarnished by even a scintilla of misconduct."

I have always believed that the military ban was unconstitutional and that the courts—if not the Congress—must eventually say so. In the Steffan case, one of the most respected courts in the land has taken that step, unanimously declaring that a policy which rests on nothing more than "irrational prejudice" cannot stand. "The Constitution," the court declared, "does not allow government to subordinate a class of persons simply because others do not like them."

While the court's decision did not address the constitutionality of the new policy that is about to go into effect, I believe that it too will ultimately be struck down. I also hope and believe that the other courts now considering this question will issue similar rulings in the cases before them, and that should the government choose to appeal today's landmark decision, it will be affirmed.

Joe Steffan and his attorneys have devoted 5 years of their lives to this case. Theirs is a victory not only for one exceptional individual but for all who have served and still serve with honor and distinction. It is a victory shared most of all by those who challenged the policy in years past only to have their pleas fall on deaf ears. Yesterday's ruling is, at long last, an answer to their prayers. It is the beginning of the end for a cruel and unjust policy.

SPRING HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING BAND RECOGNIZED

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, the House debates one of the most important issues that we will consider in this session of the 103d Congress: the proposed North American Free-Trade Agreement. Before we do so, however, I would like to take one moment of the House's time to salute Spring High School's marching band, which last weekend won the title of Bands of America National Marching Champion.

The 158-member Spring High School marching band bested marching bands from 64 other schools from 17 States in the contest held in the Hoosier Dome in Indianapolis, Indiana. Spring becomes the first school in Texas

to win the national marching band championship.

Two years ago, Spring went to the national marching band competition and placed eighth; last year, Spring won the Class 5A University Interscholastic League State Marching Championship. This year, in Indianapolis, Spring High School's marching band won an incredible 96.55 out of 100 possible points in securing its national title. In all, Spring's marching band has won 14 competitive awards this year—including the national championship.

The national championship is just the latest honor accorded the students, faculty members and administrators of Spring High School. The national championship attests to the hard work and dedication of band director Bill Watson, band instructors Diane Burton, Don Meyers, Gregg Rinehart, and Garret Decker, and the members of the marching band. During their months of practice, marching band members routinely spent 15 hours per week perfecting their routine and musical skills.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the Spring High School marching band—and their instructors and parents—on earning this award. This honor demonstrates clearly that hard work, dedication, perseverance and a commitment to excellence pay off in the long run. This honor demonstrates that the students, faculty members and administrators at Spring High School are committed to excellence in everything they do: from education to band.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join with me in congratulating the Spring High School marching band on winning its national championship.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOSEPH GANEY

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues in the House to join me in paying tribute to an extraordinary physician and friend, Dr. Joseph Ganey, of Bradenton, FL. Joe Ganey passed away earlier this month, and his loss is keenly felt by us all.

As we begin the great debates about health care reform, few would argue that our health care system provides the best quality care in the world. That is often the case because we have received our care from outstanding doctors like Joe Ganey. He was a special individual who brought great comfort to his many patients, love to his family and friends, and commanded immense respect from a grateful community.

Our local newspaper wrote a fine editorial in honor of Dr. Ganey, and I would like to take this opportunity to share it with my friends here in the House of Representatives.

JOE GANEY: A SPECIAL DOCTOR

The long list of honors Dr. Joseph Ganey Sr. received during his lifetime is an impressive record of his accomplishments.

He served as chief of staff and chief of surgery at Manatee Memorial Hospital, director of Manatee National Bank and Southeast National Bank of Bradenton, president of Manatee Kidney Foundation, director of the Manatee Chamber of Commerce.

He was a member of the medical advisory board for Happiness House, director of the corporate board of the Bradenton Boys Club, and founder of Westside National Bank.

In addition, Dr. Ganey was on a half-dozen professional associations, and a past president of the Manatee County Medical Society.

An active civic leader, Dr. Ganey gave his time generously to support the De Soto Historical Society, and the De Soto Celebration. He was a Mason, a member of the Egypt Shrine Club and the Manatee Cattleman's Association.

He was a devoted husband and father and friend of the most respected members of our community.

In 1989 Dr. Ganey was named Distinguished Citizen of the Year, Manatee County's highest honor.

But this list of accomplishments provide only a limited description of this remarkable man whose death Manatee County mourns today.

A pioneer in the medical field, Dr. Ganey opened the first surgical group practice in Bradenton in 1952 with Dr. Joe Gibson. Because he grew up in this area, most of Dr. Ganey's patients already knew him well as the boy who had delivered their papers or helped out at his father's drugstore. That familiarity inspired a confidence that won patients' trust.

As Dr. Randy McSwain told us, "Dr. Ganey always knew the right words to say to put a patient at ease."

Because Joe Ganey loved life, people loved him.

Centuries ago, the Greek physician and teacher Hippocrates said "where there is love of man, there is also love of the art" of healing. "For some patients," Hippocrates wrote, "though conscious that their condition is perilous, recover their health simply through their contentment with the goodness of the physician."

Dr. Joseph Ganey Sr. was such a healer. It is impossible to say how many lives this gentle doctor saved through his skill and ability to gain his patients' trust.

Too often, all of us as patients take the healer's art for granted. But it is more than science, more than skill, more than experience and dedication.

It is an act of faith.

It is no coincidence that Dr. Ganey's three sons followed in his footsteps to become doctors.

It is an act of faith.

Their father represented the very best of one of the world's most noble professions.

In describing his long-time friend, Paul Bartley, the Herald's readers' advocate, told us, "I don't know of anyone who didn't like Joe Ganey."

He will be greatly missed.

ADMINISTRATION PROPOSES WORKER DISLOCATION ASSISTANCE

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, at the very core of the debate over the North American Free-Trade Agreement is the issue of jobs.

Opponents fear that a disproportionate number of job losses will occur under NAFTA. The

truth of the matter is that job loss is occurring today and will continue to occur to an even greater extent if NAFTA is not passed. Under NAFTA, however, job dislocation is addressed to ensure that all workers are given the opportunity to acquire the skills necessary to find new, high-paying jobs and provided assistance in being placed in such jobs.

Secretary of Labor Robert Reich has written me the attached letter outlining the President's strategy and proposals to address employment opportunities for workers displaced as a result of the NAFTA. The administration has devised very clear proposals to address this issue, and I believe that these proposals make the agreement stronger for the workers of Texas and America.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
 SECRETARY OF LABOR,
 Washington, DC, November 10, 1993.

Hon. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS,
 House of Representatives, Washington DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ANDREWS: Last week, the President transmitted to Congress legislation implementing the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA). I urge you to support this historic legislation, which will create the largest and richest free trade area in the world.

As Secretary of Labor, I would not support his agreement if I was not absolutely convinced that it is good for American workers. NAFTA will create good jobs for thousands of Americans.

This notwithstanding, I understand the anxiety Americans are feeling about NAFTA. In recent years, intensifying global competition and rapidly-expanding technologies have altered the nature and expanded the scale of job loss. More and more Americans are losing their old jobs and have been forced to find new work. Americans are rightly concerned about an erosion in their standard of living. But defeating NAFTA will not address this problem. To the contrary, NAFTA creates new opportunities for Americans to export products and services.

As we move toward the vote on NAFTA, the Clinton Administration is seeking to address the legitimate concerns that have been raised about employment opportunities, both as part of the NAFTA package, and more broadly over the long term.

First, while all credible studies conclude that dislocation due to NAFTA will be small, we are taking steps as part of the implementing legislation to insure that any worker who must change jobs because of NAFTA will be held harmless from the implications of this change. We are determined to provide the best possible adjustment assistance for affected workers to find new jobs. Immediately upon entry into force of the NAFTA agreement, workers who become dislocated because of increased imports from Mexico or Canada, or because of a shift of operations by a U.S. company to Mexico or Canada, will be eligible for adjustment assistance services which draw upon the best aspects of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program and the EDWAA dislocated workers program under the Job Training and Partnership Act. This program will provide early intervention, job search and counseling services, and income support tied to long term training.

This NAFTA-specific program is the first step toward broader reform of our unemployment compensation and retraining system. The President recognizes the need to implement comprehensive reform of our existing unemployment insurance system and training programs to address the growing problem

of structural unemployment. Each year, approximately two million Americans are displaced from their jobs from a variety of causes unrelated to NAFTA. The length of unemployment for the average worker resulting from this displacement continues to grow. Historically, we have dealt with this displacement largely through the very costly provision of income support through unemployment insurance. Income support, while a critical aid in the transition to re-employment, by itself does little to help people who are permanently laid-off get new skills to find new jobs.

The President is committed to sending legislation to Congress early next year to create a comprehensive system for putting Americans back to work. This program will target areas and populations with the greatest needs. The services to be provided under this program will be available to all workers who lose their jobs, regardless of cause. The three principles which will guide the development of this new re-employment system include:

Universal and comprehensive services that include early intervention and effective long-term training, coupled with income support;

A nation-wide information network that would help workers make more informed career and job choices and assisting their selection of proper training; and,

Establish single points of access to a streamlined system of consolidated Department of Labor programs.

Securing Congressional passage of this re-employment reform proposal is one of our highest legislative priorities next year. In the interim, it is important that we all recognize that the job expansion that will occur as a result of the passage of NAFTA is part of the solution to bringing about a brighter economic future for us all.

I urge you to support NAFTA. And, I look forward to continuing to work with you to enact legislation to move this country from an income maintenance system to a true employment security system for all Americans.

Sincerely,

ROBERT B. REICH.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S RESTRAINT LEADS TO PEACEFUL CONCLUSION OF MOSQUE STAND-OFF IN KASHMIR

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, early in the morning of November 16, some 33 militants who had been occupying Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar, Kashmir, India, surrendered to the authorities. A total of 62 persons, including hostages, came out of the mosque yesterday morning, while 18 others had previously been released, thus peacefully ending the month-long crisis.

There was not a single shot fired by the security forces. Furthermore, Moslem clerics who inspected the shrine after the surrender verified that no harm had come to the shrine or to the holy relic of the Prophet Mohammed inside the shrine. The militants left behind them in the mosque weapons, including rifles, a machine gun, a rocket launcher, hand grenades and mines, as well as ammunition and a radio set.

Mr. Speaker, the peaceful resolution of the occupation of the mosque is a great tribute to the restraint shown by the security forces of India. There are strong indications that the militants who seized the Hazratbal Mosque were intent on provoking a show of force as part of a cynical, calculated strategy to win some measure of popular support and further destabilize the region. Furthermore, there is evidence that forces from outside of Kashmir have been involved in ongoing efforts to promote unrest in this beautiful mountainous region. India's Prime Minister P.V. Narashima Rao consistently maintained that maintaining the safety of this shrine was his government's primary concern. The outcome of this crisis proved the sincerity of the government's statements and the vitality of the Indian government's secular and pluralistic character.

I firmly hope that the example of restraint shown by the Indian Government will be followed by all parties involved in the Kashmir issue, including forces within Kashmir and neighboring countries. International terrorism and political violence are the greatest threats to democracy, and must not be tolerated—much less promoted—by any civilized nation. I do not believe it is helpful for outside parties to challenge the territorial integrity of India or to question the existing boundaries. Rather, the Kashmir question is best resolved peacefully, through direct negotiations between India and Pakistan under the terms of the Simla Agreement of 1972, which provides a basis for a peaceful solution to the disagreements between these two South Asian neighbors.

Prime Minister Rao recently sent a letter to Benazir Bhutto upon her election as Prime Minister of Pakistan, extending an offer to negotiate on a variety of issues, including the Kashmir question. I hope that Mrs. Bhutto will respond to this offer in the positive spirit in which it was offered and we will see the beginning of a renewed peace process in South Asia.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, November 18, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nomination of Morton H. Halperin, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Democracy and Peacekeeping.

SH-216

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine welfare reform issues.

SD-215

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1526, to improve the management of Indian fish and wildlife and gathering resources.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1560, to make the Social Security Administration an independent agency, and to consider the nomination of Olivia A.

Golden, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth and Families, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee Closed briefing on North Korea's intransigence on the nuclear inspection issue.

S-116, Capitol

NOVEMBER 30

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1216, to resolve the 107th Meridian boundary dispute between the Crow Indian Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe, and the United States and various other issues pertaining to the Crow Indian Reservation.

SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

NOVEMBER 18

2:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on H.R. 734, to provide for the extension of certain Federal

benefits, services, and assistance to the Pascua Yaqui Indians of Arizona.

SR-485

NOVEMBER 19

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To continue hearings on the Administration's proposed Health Security Act, to establish comprehensive health care for every American, focusing on the needs of Americans with disabilities.

SD-430

NOVEMBER 22

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Federal meat inspection programs.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Administration's proposed Health Security Act, focusing on retiree health benefit coverage.

SD-430